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The Daily Oregonian.

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Office on Washington street, one door from Front

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Business Cards.

DR. W. B. WILSON,
No. 5 Stark Street,
Between Second & Front.

DR. H. M'KINNELL
Has removed to
No. 4 North Fourth street,
Between Stark & Oak. dawtf

DR. H. M'KINNELL
HAS OPENED AN
EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY,
For the cure of DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR, at his Office, on Fourth street, between Stark and Oak, Portland. Persons living at a distance may consult him

The Daily Oregonian

SATURDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 1869

Books and Newspapers

With the multiplication of cheap publications of all descriptions it is not evident that people every year read more and more yet a moment's inquiry into their reading habits will convince any one that even of those who make pretensions to intelligence and culture few are diligent readers of books. That is, they do not seek knowledge by a diligent study of standard authors in which solid volumes tomes are hidden away the treasures of learning. For poetry the dictionary of quotations will suffice for the drama a theatrical rehearsal of some of the productions of the greatest masters will content for theology, the system of some favorite lecturer or divine is quite enough for politics and political economy the newspapers almost the sole reliance. The man who has not, or thinks he has not the time to read 'solid' books relies on the superficial knowledge of them which he obtains at second hand sometimes in conversation and sometimes through the newspapers and magazines. In this way many satisfy their pride furnish their conversation and keep up a show of acquaintance with authors and literature,—an acquaintance which it would be deemed humiliating not to possess.

A recent writer well says "With most men, certainly with most men of active business anything like methodical reading is all together given over before thirty is reached and very often even the taste for it is lost by that time. They may collect libraries and fill their shelves with all the standard literature,—for a library is a part of the furniture of every well-appointed house—but they let the dust collect on the books, for which they have much respect but no passion.

It follows from this that the newspaper and magazine, which everybody reads and reads constantly, are all the time becoming more and more the great sources of intelligence and even of education, for nearly all classes. It is now becoming the case that he who writes for the periodical press is surer of readers than he who publishes a book. The consequence is that the periodical press is absorbing more and more of the best writing of the time. Very many of the best workmen in literature are now employed almost exclusively on the magazines. Their productions, presented in this shape, obtain ten times more than they would scarcely obtain one if published in any other. This evident tendency of the times in regard to habits of reading, may not be favorable to deep culture and solid learning, but it is highly favorable to a wide diffusion of general information among the masses of the people.

Cotton and Cotton Goods

We gather from late Eastern papers some important facts relative to the supply of cotton and the condition of trade in cotton goods. It is now generally admitted that the cotton crop of the United States, now coming into market, is considerably larger than that of last year. It is also admitted that the supply to the world for the year ending Sept. 30, 1868, was insufficient for the consumption at the low range of prices that year, and the deficiency was made good by drawing down the stocks on hand from 1,092,000 bales, Oct. 1, 1867, to 614,000 bales, Oct. 1, 1868; whereas the stocks Oct. 1, 1869, a year later, are only 31,000 bales less than they were Oct. 1, 1868. Yet in the face of this deficiency and of the fact that all Europe is at peace, that money is plenty and cheap, that breadstuffs are low; the price of cotton is falling off. A portion of this fall may be attributed to the fact that English manufacturers are stopping their spindles on account of a lessened demand for the manufactured article, which is also the case in the United States. For the year ending Aug 31, 1868, statistics show that 965,668 bales were used up in this country; but in the year ending with the same date in 1869 only 864 254 bales were manufactured.

A prominent commercial journal argues from these figures that, while there is an apparent, or theoretical demand for cotton, or rather, while statistics show that the aggregate production of cotton throughout the world has decreased, the demand for it has really fallen off. There must be some cause for this. At present this cause has not yet been fairly understood. Still the fact is patent that the trade of the world refuses to take the production of cotton goods at prices commensurate with those of the raw material; while the average result to manufacturers, since the rise of the price of cotton last January, has been a loss, taking the raw cotton at market value. From all of which it is evident that we must look for lower prices with both of the staple and of the manufactured article.

In General

The *Herald* wants to know if the Democrats have not gained in Illinois? It is wonderful to see how continually the Democratic papers are "going up" for their party, and how steadily, year after year, their party meets with defeat. Elections like that recently held in Illinois amount to nothing as indications of party strength and future political results. Grant could carry Illinois any day by more than the fifty-one thousand majority that he obtained last year.

It is estimated that there are eight hundred and fifty cotton mills in the United States, running nearly seven millions of spindles. Of the cotton mills, nearly four hundred and fifty, or over one half are in New England, running over five millions of spindles. The capital employed in the cotton manufacture in this country is estimated at $100,000,000. Add to this the capital employed in the culture transportation and the brokerage, and it will be perceived how vast is the importance of this useful plant in the way of furnishing employment as well as in the practical uses to which it is applied.

Full returns from the New York election show that in many strong Republican counties where the majorities for Sigel and Greeley were large Democratic candidates for the Legislature were elected. In this way that party secured a majority in that body. Such a result is due to Republican feuds and animosities of long standing. But every body seems to have got even this year and the Democrats of New York will not soon carry the Legislature again. It will be remembered that they carried the Ohio Legislature in 1867 but the Republicans reversed that in the next general election. So it will be in New York.

The conditions named in the grant for the new Belgo-American cable are that the line is not to touch on any foreign territory between the two coasts; it is to be in working order by the 1st of September 1871 less than two years from the present date. The privilege is to be exclusive within the period of twenty years. The Belgian Government is to have control over the line as to general supervision as to prevent the lowering of messages, whether private or offered to our Government as to the establishment of a postal extension in fact without cost to either Government.

The *Bulletin* in commenting on the fact that ex Governor Hunt of New York is in favor of the repeal of the usury laws says that will be very unpopular in California. Possibly. But in the interests of legislation it would be well to have a little more backbone and less cowardice. Let the Legislature do what seems like an act of justice to some crossroads meeting house that wants special legislation to enable it to sell its mortgage at a discount, and there is a howl of indignation. But let a measure be introduced to relieve the people from the grinding exactions of usurers

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1869

CITY.

Money Market.

Legal Tender Rates — 78@79
Legal Tender rates — 81
Gold Quotations — 1.4

A CARD.—Just prior to the ceremonies of dedi[cation] of the Odd Fellows Hall at Oregon City on Thurs[day] last, the Daughters of Rebekah and wives of Odd Fellows, organized Oregon Lodge No 8, with an elegant [supper]. The following are the addresses of presentation [and] response:

MRS. R. Fellows, on behalf of the ladies said: "Sir and brothers and members of Oregon Lodge No 8—Sirs and brothers: It having long been the desire of the ladies of Rebekah and wives of Odd Fellows to present something as a token of esteem and high regard for the Odd Fellowship, as their representatives we have selected you for such purpose. Allow us first to state briefly the reasons and motives which created this desire. Some of us having been the recipients in a greater or lesser part. Some of us having been the recipients of the many charitable and benevolent acts of the Odd Fellowship, and all of us seeing, feeling and knowing that the widows and orphans of our friends or relatives are receiving benefits either directly or indirectly from Odd Fellowship, and having learned a short time since that the brothers called at a house of mourning for the purpose of [illegible] bearing a purse containing money for the benefit of the widow and those little ones and extending to them sympathy and pledging the support and assistance of the fraternity to her, notwithstanding she had already [illegible] upon them other than such as are imposed by the principles and teachings of Odd Fellowship which bind the Odd Fellows to regard all mankind as members of the one brotherhood—and whilst they are bound by their teachings to render such assistance to any and all suffering humanity—Noble Grand, would it not be stranger if we as women knew that the widows and orphans are the recipients of the bounty of Odd Fellowship, desire to become more closely allied to such an institution? Thanks to the [illegible] this lodge and its members, by the organization of Rebekah Lodges, we are placed in a position to [illegible] with Odd Fellowship, where we may become [illegible] with you. May the time soon come when all [illegible] Odd Fellows at heart, if not in name, by becoming Odd Fellows at heart, if not in name, by becoming such. Sirs, are some of the reasons which suggest us [illegible] we hope [illegible] these reasons which suggest us [illegible] we hope [illegible] the sincere thanks of the widows and orphans of the late lodge, and our thanks for the [illegible] and our thanks for the [illegible] and the assistance rendered our friends [illegible] we assure you that you have the [illegible] of all true women who know the works and [illegible] which the institution is founded, and [illegible] they send to Heaven for the extension of Odd Fellowship. Knowing the [illegible] this lodge would probably be in [illegible] should be completed, which by the [illegible] and her members, is now finished [illegible] the place and a monument of the [illegible] thought some article of [illegible] would be appropriate present for us to make [illegible] from money realized from our late fair and [illegible] all contributed liberally, we pur[illegible] ment which we now, in the name of the [illegible] wives of Odd Fellows and friends [illegible] to this lodge. Again thanking [illegible] for their kindness and [illegible] the readiness of the wives of Odd [illegible] in furnishing the building, or [illegible] the benefit of the order, we remain yours in [illegible]

P. G. McCown, on behalf of the lodge replied: "[illegible] here on your mission of love [illegible] the hearts of our lodge and by desire [illegible] you our most hearty thanks for [illegible] labor. You have stood our [illegible] of our lodge room, [illegible] and now behold as we are, [illegible] to know from your own lips [illegible] our humble efforts to lessen human [illegible] those who love us— [illegible] and true; [illegible] our spirits too; [illegible] that tasks and distance; [illegible] that needs restraint— [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FOREIGN NOTES

The number of women study ing medicine at the University of Munich says the *Illustrated Gazette* increases every year. Progress! Four years ago there was but one; the next year there were four; last year there were eight and now there are sixteen.

According to a comparative statement presented by Mr Ruggles representation of our country to the Statistical Congress at the Hague that tal cereal produce of Europe in 1868 was 4 754 516 804 imperial bushels or 16 bushels for each inhabitant while that of the United States was 1 405 449 633 or 5 bushels per inhabitant.

Mr Roebuck no doubt thinking the ounce was needed a few days since gave the following advice to a company of English workingmen: "Depend upon it that if you would induce kind and kindly manners among you all—think you well of the—be you all courteous gentlemen to your wives and to all women—I will use that good old English phrase be you gentlemen to them and you will be far happier in your families.

The use of nitro glycerine is prohibited by law in Sweden the country where it was first employed. A scientific Swede of a statistical turn of mind has computed that the explosion of a quarter of a ton of this mild mucilage would blow the entire territory of Sweden into the middle of the Arctic Sea. So the Rigsdag interferes and burghers parade the streets bearing banners upon which is inscribed the Swedish equivalent of No Glycerine!"

An English journal gives an account of a curious society in Naples, Italy called the Camorra. The purpose of this society it appears is to attend to other people's business, whether they wish it or not, and extorting payment for so doing. This strange society has been so severely dealt with by the present government that it has almost disappeared; but many of the members having been recently released from prison the Camorra shows symptoms of revival and the Italian journals are telling for its summary extermination. We have many Camorras in this country every village having at least one and small towns an average of probably half a dozen each but the government does not trouble itself about them, which is about the best way to deal with them, perhaps, after all.

FREAKS OF BRANDIES

Here is a personal advertisement in a French newspaper "Eliza you can return to the house The boil on my nose is gone"

Abyssinians venerate the late Theodorus as a saint and make a Mecca of his grave where numerous miracles are performed

Milan has lately become an important seat of the kid glove manufacture, almost rivaling Paris. 150,000 dozen gloves are now made annually in Milan, while in Naples, which used to stand next to Paris, less than one-quarter as many are now manufactured

It is reported that Miss Middie Morgan the stock market reporter of the New York *Times* and formerly equerry and superintendent of stables to King Victor Emanuel, has been offered by Leonard Jerome $20,000 toward establishing a riding school in the upper part of New York.

A Hartford latter gives the following The publishing business here continues brisk as usual. Mark Twain's book is taking the lead of all others just now. Bowles' "New West" has met with a large sale. Bernum's book is evidently not hankered after much. Miss Elliot's "Court Circles of the Republic" goes well, and there are several other subscription books of less prominence, being marked off gradually. The business has been very profitable. One man who went into it five years ago with a capital of $2,000, is now worth $200,000 at the lowest estimate

A Boston paper says The "scratching of the name of Horace Greeley in the book towns of New York, at the recent election, calls to mind the experience of the publishing firm in this city which had his "American Conflict," after he had signed the Jeff Davis bail bond. The first volume had been selling rapidly, some two hundred and fifty thousand copies having been disposed of, and orders were coming in for the second volume at the rate of about five hundred a day. Two days after the "signing of the bond," the sale dropped off to fifty, and never rallied from that time forward. It was a loss of $50,000 to the publishing house, showing that to "fight mit Greeley" may be very unprofitable business.

VARIETIES.

There is a man in New Jersey who insists on having his marriage ceremony repeated every year, going through the whole ceremony of new dress for his wife, dinner to his friends, &c.

A clergyman lost an inner vision the celebrated Hoosac Tunnel, and encountered a sprightly looking Irishman, who, in reply to the question, "Do you think this work will pay?" promptly replied, "Faith, and But this will be a great ornament to society."

Fixie's Galveston *Bulletin*, in seeking for a solution of the Indian question, thinks the army too expensive a means for extinguishment, says that whisky has proved about the most effective agent for Indian destruction, and thinks that it ought to be used freely until some more humane way is discovered

The young man in Connecticut who kissed the girls at the station, thinking they were his sisters, has come to grief He saw a finely dressed female at New Haven quietly walked up to her, embraced and kissed her, when he was greeted with "Golly! what you 'bout dar, and beheld one of Africa's darkest brunettes. He retreated amid thunders of applause.

John C. Breckinridge and Humphrey Marshall met at Paris, Ky., recently. The former told the latter a war story which he had heard related, which hits off Marshall's immense size "When General Marshall heard that General Pegram intended entering Kentucky with his command he felt as if his own preserves were being poached upon, and sent word to Pegram that he must not come into the State. Pegram replied he was preparing, and intended to enter Kentucky at once. Marshall declared that if he did he would have to pass over his (Marshall's) dead body Where upon Pegram responded that that would be too much to expect of his artillery but if he found the obstacle in the way he would immediately tunnel through it."

The Next Quarter of the Portland Academy and Female Seminary will begin November 23, 1869. T M GATCH, Principal

General Relief Committee, I. O. O. F of Portland, Oregon.

T M GATCH, President Seventh street, betw on Jefferson and Columbia
W G BALLARD, Secretary Market street between Third and Fourth
A GOLDSMITH Treasurer 39 Front street
N Gotzgetreu corner Front and Morrison
C Goldsmith, Postoffice Building
J Backman 86 Front street
M Koehland, 97 First street.
J M Caywood, Western Hotel
John Myers, corner Front and Washington streets
W Bell, City st, between Fourth and Fifth
S B Woodward, East Portland
S Stafford, East Portland fel 23 1y

Hassalo Lodge No. 15, I O O. F—Meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock in Stark's building third story, opposite Arrington's Hotel Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N G
Portland, February 18 1868 dtf

Syewartian Lodge No 3, I O O. F.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o clock in Stark's building third story opposite Arrington's Hotel Members of the order are invited to attend By order of N G
Feb. 4, 1868. dtf

Portland R. A. C. No 3—Regular Convocation on the second Thursday evening of each month at Masonic Hall, No 16 North Front street
By order of M E H P

Multnomah Lodge No 12, I O O T—Holds Regular Meetings at 7½ o clock on Saturday evenings of each week All members in good standing are invited to attend By order of W C T

Crystal Lodge No. 19, I O O T—Holds Regular Meetings at 7½ o clock on Tuesday evenings of each week All members in good standing are invited to attend By order of W C T

Rosparell Lodge No 86, I O O T—Meets every Thursday evening at 7½ o clock Hall in Poppleton s building First Street, between Yamhill and Taylor Members in good standing are invited to attend
y7dtf By order of the W C T

WORDS OF CHEER,

On the ERRORS OF YOUTH and the FOLLIES OF AGE, in relation to MARRIAGE and SOCIAL LIFE with a helping hand for the erring and unfortunate Sent to sealed letter envelopes, free of charge Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION box F Philadelphia, Pa.
oct4dawly3m

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

WEEKLY REVIEW

PORTLAND Nov 1869

Rates Eastern Exchange Coin are 1 to 1 premium

Legal Tender rates at San Francisco buying 70 to 71 selling 71 to 72

The Treasury Bank statement on the receipts and disbursements of the United States Government during the month of October, 1869, as compared with the same month in 1868, is as follows:

	1868	1869
Customs	$ 9,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Internal Revenue	12,000,000	15,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total receipts	$ 22,000,000	$ 28,000,000
Civil and miscellaneous	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
War Department	3,000,000	3,000,000
Navy Department	1,000,000	1,000,000
Interest	5,000,000	5,000,000
Pensions	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total disbursements	$ 12,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Balance	$ 10,000,000	$ 16,000,000

The Treasury Bank statement on the receipts and disbursements of the United States Government during the month of November, 1869, as compared with the same month in 1868, is as follows:

	1868	1869
Customs	$ 9,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Internal Revenue	12,000,000	15,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000
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War Department	3,000,000	3,000,000
Navy Department	1,000,000	1,000,000
Interest	5,000,000	5,000,000
Pensions	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total disbursements	$ 12,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Balance	$ 10,000,000	$ 16,000,000

The Treasury Bank statement on the receipts and disbursements of the United States Government during the month of December, 1869, as compared with the same month in 1868, is as follows:

	1868	1869
Customs	$ 9,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Internal Revenue	12,000,000	15,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total receipts	$ 22,000,000	$ 28,000,000
Civil and miscellaneous	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
War Department	3,000,000	3,000,000
Navy Department	1,000,000	1,000,000
Interest	5,000,000	5,000,000
Pensions	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total disbursements	$ 12,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Balance	$ 10,000,000	$ 16,000,000

The Treasury Bank statement on the receipts and disbursements of the United States Government during the month of January, 1870, as compared with the same month in 1869, is as follows:

	1869	1870
Customs	$ 9,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Internal Revenue	12,000,000	15,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total receipts	$ 22,000,000	$ 28,000,000
Civil and miscellaneous	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
War Department	3,000,000	3,000,000
Navy Department	1,000,000	1,000,000
Interest	5,000,000	5,000,000
Pensions	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total disbursements	$ 12,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Balance	$ 10,000,000	$ 16,000,000

The Treasury Bank statement on the receipts and disbursements of the United States Government during the month of February, 1870, as compared with the same month in 1869, is as follows:

	1869	1870
Customs	$ 9,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Internal Revenue	12,000,000	15,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total receipts	$ 22,000,000	$ 28,000,000
Civil and miscellaneous	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
War Department	3,000,000	3,000,000
Navy Department	1,000,000	1,000,000
Interest	5,000,000	5,000,000
Pensions	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total disbursements	$ 12,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Balance	$ 10,000,000	$ 16,000,000

The Treasury Bank statement on the receipts and disbursements of the United States Government during the month of March, 1870, as compared with the same month in 1869, is as follows:

	1869	1870
Customs	$ 9,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Internal Revenue	12,000,000	15,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total receipts	$ 22,000,000	$ 28,000,000
Civil and miscellaneous	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
War Department	3,000,000	3,000,000
Navy Department	1,000,000	1,000,000
Interest	5,000,000	5,000,000
Pensions	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total disbursements	$ 12,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Balance	$ 10,000,000	$ 16,000,000

The Treasury Bank statement on the receipts and disbursements of the United States Government during the month of April, 1870, as compared with the same month in 1869, is as follows:

	1869	1870
Customs	$ 9,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Internal Revenue	12,000,000	15,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total receipts	$ 22,000,000	$ 28,000,000
Civil and miscellaneous	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
War Department	3,000,000	3,000,000
Navy Department	1,000,000	1,000,000
Interest	5,000,000	5,000,000
Pensions	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total disbursements	$ 12,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Balance	$ 10,000,000	$ 16,000,000

The Treasury Bank statement on the receipts and disbursements of the United States Government during the month of May, 1870, as compared with the same month in 1869, is as follows:

	1869	1870
Customs	$ 9,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Internal Revenue	12,000,000	15,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total receipts	$ 22,000,000	$ 28,000,000
Civil and miscellaneous	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
War Department	3,000,000	3,000,000
Navy Department	1,000,000	1,000,000
Interest	5,000,000	5,000,000
Pensions	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total disbursements	$ 12,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Balance	$ 10,000,000	$ 16,000,000

The Treasury Bank statement on the receipts and disbursements of the United States Government during the month of June, 1870, as compared with the same month in 1869, is as follows:

	1869	1870
Customs	$ 9,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Internal Revenue	12,000,000	15,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total receipts	$ 22,000,000	$ 28,000,000
Civil and miscellaneous	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
War Department	3,000,000	3,000,000
Navy Department	1,000,000	1,000,000
Interest	5,000,000	5,000,000
Pensions	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total disbursements	$ 12,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Balance	$ 10,000,000	$ 16,000,000

The Treasury Bank statement on the receipts and disbursements of the United States Government during the month of July, 1870, as compared with the same month in 1869, is as follows:

	1869	1870
Customs	$ 9,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Internal Revenue	12,000,000	15,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total receipts	$ 22,000,000	$ 28,000,000
Civil and miscellaneous	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
War Department	3,000,000	3,000,000
Navy Department	1,000,000	1,000,000
Interest	5,000,000	5,000,000
Pensions	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total disbursements	$ 12,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Balance	$ 10,000,000	$ 16,000,000

The Treasury Bank statement on the receipts and disbursements of the United States Government during the month of August, 1870, as compared with the same month in 1869, is as follows:

	1869	1870
Customs	$ 9,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Internal Revenue	12,000,000	15,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total receipts	$ 22,000,000	$ 28,000,000
Civil and miscellaneous	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
War Department	3,000,000	3,000,000
Navy Department	1,000,000	1,000,000
Interest	5,000,000	5,000,000
Pensions	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total disbursements	$ 12,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Balance	$ 10,000,000	$ 16,000,000

The Treasury Bank statement on the receipts and disbursements of the United States Government during the month of September, 1870, as compared with the same month in 1869, is as follows:

	1869	1870
Customs	$ 9,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Internal Revenue	12,000,000	15,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total receipts	$ 22,000,000	$ 28,000,000
Civil and miscellaneous	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
War Department	3,000,000	3,000,000
Navy Department	1,000,000	1,000,000
Interest	5,000,000	5,000,000
Pensions	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total disbursements	$ 12,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Balance	$ 10,000,000	$ 16,000,000

The Treasury Bank statement on the receipts and disbursements of the United States Government during the month of October, 1870, as compared with the same month in 1869, is as follows:

	1869	1870
Customs	$ 9,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Internal Revenue	12,000,000	15,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total receipts	$ 22,000,000	$ 28,000,000
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Total disbursements	$ 12,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Balance	$ 10,000,000	$ 16,000,000

The Treasury Bank statement on the receipts and disbursements of the United States Government during the month of November, 1870, as compared with the same month in 1869, is as follows:

	1869	1870
Customs	$ 9,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Internal Revenue	12,000,000	15,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total receipts	$ 22,000,000	$ 28,000,000
Civil and miscellaneous	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
War Department	3,000,000	3,000,000
Navy Department	1,000,000	1,000,000
Interest	5,000,000	5,000,000
Pensions	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total disbursements	$ 12,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Balance	$ 10,000,000	$ 16,000,000

The Treasury Bank statement on the receipts and disbursements of the United States Government during the month of December, 1870, as compared with the same month in 1869, is as follows:

	1869	1870
Customs	$ 9,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Internal Revenue	12,000,000	15,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total receipts	$ 22,000,000	$ 28,000,000
Civil and miscellaneous	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
War Department	3,000,000	3,000,000
Navy Department	1,000,000	1,000,000
Interest	5,000,000	5,000,000
Pensions	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total disbursements	$ 12,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Balance	$ 10,000,000	$ 16,000,000

The Treasury Bank statement on the receipts and disbursements of the United States Government during the month of January, 1871, as compared with the same month in 1870, is as follows:

	1870	1871
Customs	$ 9,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Internal Revenue	12,000,000	15,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total receipts	$ 22,000,000	$ 28,000,000
Civil and miscellaneous	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
War Department	3,000,000	3,000,000
Navy Department	1,000,000	1,000,000
Interest	5,000,000	5,000,000
Pensions	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total disbursements	$ 12,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Balance	$ 10,000,000	$ 16,000,000

The Treasury Bank statement on the receipts and disbursements of the United States Government during the month of February, 1871, as compared with the same month in 1870, is as follows:

	1870	1871
Customs	$ 9,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Internal Revenue	12,000,000	15,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total receipts	$ 22,000,000	$ 28,000,000
Civil and miscellaneous	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
War Department	3,000,000	3,000,000
Navy Department	1,000,000	1,000,000
Interest	5,000,000	5,000,000
Pensions	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total disbursements	$ 12,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Balance	$ 10,000,000	$ 16,000,000

The Treasury Bank statement on the receipts and disbursements of the United States Government during the month of March, 1871, as compared with the same month in 1870, is as follows:

	1870	1871
Customs	$ 9,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Internal Revenue	12,000,000	15,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total receipts	$ 22,000,000	$ 28,000,000
Civil and miscellaneous	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
War Department	3,000,000	3,000,000
Navy Department	1,000,000	1,000,000
Interest	5,000,000	5,000,000
Pensions	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total disbursements	$ 12,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Balance	$ 10,000,000	$ 16,000,000

The Treasury Bank statement on the receipts and disbursements of the United States Government during the month of April, 1871, as compared with the same month in 1870, is as follows:

	1870	1871
Customs	$ 9,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Internal Revenue	12,000,000	15,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total receipts	$ 22,000,000	$ 28,000,000
Civil and miscellaneous	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
War Department	3,000,000	3,000,000
Navy Department	1,000,000	1,000,000
Interest	5,000,000	5,000,000
Pensions	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total disbursements	$ 12,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Balance	$ 10,000,000	$ 16,000,000

The Treasury Bank statement on the receipts and disbursements of the United States Government during the month of May, 1871, as compared with the same month in 1870, is as follows:

	1870	1871
Customs	$ 9,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Internal Revenue	12,000,000	15,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total receipts	$ 22,000,000	$ 28,000,000
Civil and miscellaneous	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
War Department	3,000,000	3,000,000
Navy Department	1,000,000	1,000,000
Interest	5,000,000	5,000,000
Pensions	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total disbursements	$ 12,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Balance	$ 10,000,000	$ 16,000,000

The Treasury Bank statement on the receipts and disbursements of the United States Government during the month of June, 1871, as compared with the same month in 1870, is as follows:

	1870	1871
Customs	$ 9,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Internal Revenue	12,000,000	15,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total receipts	$ 22,000,000	$ 28,000,000
Civil and miscellaneous	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
War Department	3,000,000	3,000,000
Navy Department	1,000,000	1,000,000
Interest	5,000,000	5,000,000
Pensions	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total disbursements	$ 12,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Balance	$ 10,000,000	$ 16,000,000

The Treasury Bank statement on the receipts and disbursements of the United States Government during the month of July, 1871, as compared with the same month in 1870, is as follows:

	1870	1871
Customs	$ 9,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Internal Revenue	12,000,000	15,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total receipts	$ 22,000,000	$ 28,000,000
Civil and miscellaneous	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
War Department	3,000,000	3,000,000
Navy Department	1,000,000	1,000,000
Interest	5,000,000	5,000,000
Pensions	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total disbursements	$ 12,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Balance	$ 10,000,000	$ 16,000,000

The Treasury Bank statement on the receipts and disbursements of the United States Government during the month of August, 1871, as compared with the same month in 1870, is as follows:

	1870	1871
Customs	$ 9,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Internal Revenue	12,000,000	15,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total receipts	$ 22,000,000	$ 28,000,000
Civil and miscellaneous	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
War Department	3,000,000	3,000,000
Navy Department	1,000,000	1,000,000
Interest	5,000,000	5,000,000
Pensions	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total disbursements	$ 12,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Balance	$ 10,000,000	$ 16,000,000

The Treasury Bank statement on the receipts and disbursements of the United States Government during the month of September, 1871, as compared with the same month in 1870, is as follows:

	1870	1871
Customs	$ 9,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Internal Revenue	12,000,000	15,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total receipts	$ 22,000,000	$ 28,000,000
Civil and miscellaneous	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
War Department	3,000,000	3,000,000
Navy Department	1,000,000	1,000,000
Interest	5,000,000	5,000,000
Pensions	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total disbursements	$ 12,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Balance	$ 10,000,000	$ 16,000,000

The Treasury Bank statement on the receipts and disbursements of the United States Government during the month of October, 1871, as compared with the same month in 1870, is as follows:

	1870	1871
Customs	$ 9,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Internal Revenue	12,000,000	15,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total receipts	$ 22,000,000	$ 28,000,000
Civil and miscellaneous	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
War Department	3,000,000	3,000,000
Navy Department	1,000,000	1,000,000
Interest	5,000,000	5,000,000
Pensions	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total disbursements	$ 12,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Balance	$ 10,000,000	$ 16,000,000

The Treasury Bank statement on the receipts and disbursements of the United States Government during the month of November, 1871, as compared with the same month in 1870, is as follows:

	1870	1871
Customs	$ 9,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Internal Revenue	12,000,000	15,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total receipts	$ 22,000,000	$ 28,000,000
Civil and miscellaneous	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
War Department	3,000,000	3,000,000
Navy Department	1,000,000	1,000,000
Interest	5,000,000	5,000,000
Pensions	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total disbursements	$ 12,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Balance	$ 10,000,000	$ 16,000,000

The Treasury Bank statement on the receipts and disbursements of the United States Government during the month of December, 1871, as compared with the same month in 1870, is as follows:

	1870	1871
Customs	$ 9,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Internal Revenue	12,000,000	15,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total receipts	$ 22,000,000	$ 28,000,000
Civil and miscellaneous	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
War Department	3,000,000	3,000,000
Navy Department	1,000,000	1,000,000
Interest	5,000,000	5,000,000
Pensions	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total disbursements	$ 12,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Balance	$ 10,000,000	$ 16,000,000

The Treasury Bank statement on the receipts and disbursements of the United States Government during the month of January, 1872, as compared with the same month in 1871, is as follows:

	1871	1872
Customs	$ 9,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Internal Revenue	12,000,000	15,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total receipts	$ 22,000,000	$ 28,000,000
Civil and miscellaneous	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
War Department	3,000,000	3,000,000
Navy Department	1,000,000	1,000,000
Interest	5,000,000	5,000,000
Pensions	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total disbursements	$ 12,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Balance	$ 10,000,000	$ 16,000,000

The Treasury Bank statement on the receipts and disbursements of the United States Government during the month of February, 1872, as compared with the same month in 1871, is as follows:

	1871	1872
Customs	$ 9,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Internal Revenue	12,000,000	15,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total receipts	$ 22,000,000	$ 28,000,000
Civil and miscellaneous	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
War Department	3,000,000	3,000,000
Navy Department	1,000,000	1,000,000
Interest	5,000,000	5,000,000
Pensions	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total disbursements	$ 12,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Balance	$ 10,000,000	$ 16,000,000

The Treasury Bank statement on the receipts and disbursements of the United States Government during the month of March, 1872, as compared with the same month in 1871, is as follows:

	1871	1872
Customs	$ 9,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Internal Revenue	12,000,000	15,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total receipts	$ 22,000,000	$ 28,000,000
Civil and miscellaneous	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
War Department	3,000,000	3,000,000
Navy Department	1,000,000	1,000,000
Interest	5,000,000	5,000,000
Pensions	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total disbursements	$ 12,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Balance	$ 10,000,000	$ 16,000,000

The Treasury Bank statement on the receipts and disbursements of the United States Government during the month of April, 1872, as compared with the same month in 1871, is as follows:

	1871	1872
Customs	$ 9,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Internal Revenue	12,000,000	15,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total receipts	$ 22,000,000	$ 28,000,000
Civil and miscellaneous	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
War Department	3,000,000	3,000,000
Navy Department	1,000,000	1,000,000
Interest	5,000,000	5,000,000
Pensions	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total disbursements	$ 12,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Balance	$ 10,000,000	$ 16,000,000

The Treasury Bank statement on the receipts and disbursements of the United States Government during the month of May, 1872, as compared with the same month in 1871, is as follows:

	1871	1872
Customs	$ 9,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Internal Revenue	12,000,000	15,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total receipts	$ 22,000,000	$ 28,000,000
Civil and miscellaneous	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
War Department	3,000,000	3,000,000
Navy Department	1,000,000	1,000,000
Interest	5,000,000	5,000,000
Pensions	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total disbursements	$ 12,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Balance	$ 10,000,000	$ 16,000,000

The Treasury Bank statement on the receipts and disbursements of the United States Government during the month of June, 1872, as compared with the same month in 1871, is as follows:

	1871	1872
Customs	$ 9,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Internal Revenue	12,000,000	15,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total receipts	$ 22,000,000	$ 28,000,000
Civil and miscellaneous	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
War Department	3,000,000	3,000,000
Navy Department	1,000,000	1,000,000
Interest	5,000,000	5,000,000
Pensions	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total disbursements	$ 12,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Balance	$ 10,000,000	$ 16,000,000

The Treasury Bank statement on the receipts and disbursements of the United States Government during the month of July, 1872, as compared with the same month in 1871, is as follows:

	1871	1872
Customs	$ 9,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Internal Revenue	12,000,000	15,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total receipts	$ 22,000,000	$ 28,000,000
Civil and miscellaneous	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
War Department	3,000,000	3,000,000
Navy Department	1,000,000	1,000,000
Interest	5,000,000	5,000,000
Pensions	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total disbursements	$ 12,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Balance	$ 10,000,000	$ 16,000,000

The Treasury Bank statement on the receipts and disbursements of the United States Government during the month of August, 1872, as compared with the same month in 1871, is as follows:

	1871	1872
Customs	$ 9,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Internal Revenue	12,000,000	15,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total receipts	$ 22,000,000	$ 28,000,000
Civil and miscellaneous	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
War Department	3,000,000	3,000,000
Navy Department	1,000,000	1,000,000
Interest	5,000,000	5,000,000
Pensions	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total disbursements	$ 12,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Balance	$ 10,000,000	$ 16,000,000

The Treasury Bank statement on the receipts and disbursements of the United States Government during the month of September, 1872, as compared with the same month in 1871, is as follows:

	1871	1872
Customs	$ 9,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Internal Revenue	12,000,000	15,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total receipts	$ 22,000,000	$ 28,000,000
Civil and miscellaneous	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
War Department	3,000,000	3,000,000
Navy Department	1,000,000	1,000,000
Interest	5,000,000	5,000,000
Pensions	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total disbursements	$ 12,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Balance	$ 10,000,000	$ 16,000,000

The Treasury Bank statement on the receipts and disbursements of the United States Government during the month of October, 1872, as compared with the same month in 1871, is as follows:

	1871	1872
Customs	$ 9,000,000